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In addition to the information enumerated above "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1889 contains a carefully revised

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Hongkong, 7th January 1889.

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Hongkong, May, 1889.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1889.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Esper* arrived at Amoy on the 10th inst.

An carrying-snatcher was this morning sentenced to a year's imprisonment by Mr. Wodehouse.

A REGULAR meeting of Perseverance Lodge, No. 1165, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

We understand that the Lady and Gentlemen amateurs who lately gave a Concert at the Club Lusitano in aid of the organ for the Roman Catholic Church, will cross over to Macao on Saturday, and give a performance there on Sunday, in aid of the Chapel which is situated on Pavia hill. On all that a contingent of *padres* will take part in the Concert.H.M.S. *Cordelia* arrived at Kobe on the 1st inst., from Nagasaki.

TWENTY-ONE coolies who turned the Eastern Market into a dormitory last night, were fined \$2 each this morning.

It is said to be under contemplation to start a cotton spinning factory at Milke, Japan, with a capital of yen 250,000.

THE sloop-of-war *Wanderer*, which arrived here yesterday, is dismantling in preparation for going into dock, having injured the fore-part of her keel by grounding off the coast of Labuan.

THE Chinese Times states that a large deposit of the finest coal has been discovered in the neighbourhood of the Imperial palace of Jehu. It appears that in the same region there are 180 gold and galena (silverlead) mines.

MADAME CORA, the famous lady illusionist, will give her second performance before a Hongkong audience at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, this evening. The high appreciation of this talented artist's ability shown on Tuesday, should ensure a crowded house to-night.

THE river steamer *Kiutiang*, now undergoing her annual overhaul at Kowloon docks, has been detained longer than was anticipated, owing to the boiler stays having been found defective. It is expected that the *Kiutiang* will resume running on the Macao route on Saturday next.

WE learn from Japan exchanges that the British steamer *Crusader* has been purchased by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, to whom she has been under charter for some time past. The *Crusader* is a vessel of 647 tons register, and is about twenty years old. She is reported to have changed hands for \$70,000.

OUR Macao correspondent informs us under today's date that Senhor A. Loureiro, the engineer who a few years ago was sent to study and report on the condition of the harbour of Macao, has offered himself as a Conservative candidate to represent Macao in the Lisbon Cortes. Several residents of the Holy City have received letters from Senhor Loureiro, soliciting their support at the coming election. There being now three candidates in the field, a lively contest is anticipated.

THE Nagasaki *Rising Sun* learns from Chemulpo that the steamship *Hai Rang* returned from Peng Yang the latter end of last month, and reported about fifty large Chinese junks, lying there, loading beans. Natives are shipping shillings from Peng Yang to Chemulpo, as they can buy there from Chinese much cheaper than they can in the open ports, and much more business is done in it than in the latter port. The new river steamer made her first trip to Seoul on the 29th ult.

THE steamship *Caribbrooke*, Capt. R. Cass, will leave here on the 22nd inst. with the Hon. C. P. Chater and a number of friends to visit Cape Batangan, where the steamer *Ardaya* is still ashore. Thence the *Caribbrooke* will proceed to Touron, and afterwards to Hongay in Tonquin, where her passengers will attend the first meeting of shareholders of the "Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin" on the 31st inst., and also have an opportunity of personally visiting and inspecting the Company's collieries. The trip is expected to occupy about a fortnight.

SAYS THE *Hyogo News*—The sale of the Government Railways is again mentioned in the vernacular papers, and it is asserted that an arrangement is nearly completed with the 15th National Bank—generally known as the Nobles' Bank—for the establishment of a company with a capital of 70,000,000 yen to take over the lines. The proposal is said to be that the Bank will find 4,000,000 yen of the capital required, the household Department 15,000,000, and the remainder will be raised from the general public. It seems strange that when the disposition in many foreign countries tends in favour of the acquisition by State of all railways within its borders, here in Japan an entirely opposite policy is likely to be adopted.

THE sporting members of the Hongkong community missed a rare treat by being absent from an exceptionally good match at Polo, played at Causeway Bay last Tuesday evening—the 58th Regt. and R.A. against the Bankers and Merchants. The former were represented by Captain Collinson and Reynolds and Lieutenants Bramwell and Woodcock, while Messrs. Holliday, Gray, Armstrong, and Whitehead played for the civilians, and we must add, with conspicuous success. In the unavoidable absence of the ever cheerful Captain Fletcher, who by far from the Government been the life and soul of the Club and with whom we all sympathize in the unfortunate accident which recently befell him, the military players were rather over-matched, the civilians—through sheer hard work and one or two brilliant feats on the part of Mr. Whitehead, who quite excelled himself—scoring five goals to their opponents' one. We are glad to hear that a return match will take place next week. Lovers of this exciting and manly sport should not miss the opportunity of witnessing as exciting a game as can be seen this side of India.

We call the following statistics of the trade of Japan from the Nagasaki *Rising Sun*—

The declared value of Imports and Exports passed through the Custom Houses of the treaty ports in Japan during March was as follows:

Exports \$4,890,564.09

Imports 6,198,951.92

Total \$11,089,516.01

This shows an excess in Exports over Imports of \$1,308,387.83.

Of the above the following values were passed through the Nagasaki Customs:—

Exports \$564,110.51

Imports 402,708.00

Total \$966,818.51

The revenue collected at the Custom Houses of the treaty ports during March was as follows:—

Export Duty \$747,055.04

Import 275,808.58

Storage Fees 1,328.53

Ships 4,633.00

Miscellaneous 3,238.48

Total \$1,032,071.63

Of the above the following amounts were collected at the Nagasaki Customs:—

Export Duty \$490,655.04

Import 108,055.29

Storage Fees 70.71

Ships 1,891.00

Miscellaneous 750.21

Total \$601,372.25

The declared value of Exports and Imports passed through Shimonoeki Customs for March was as follows:—

Exports \$41,517.42

Imports 758.63

On the above, \$758.63 duty was collected.

THE Sessions will open on Saturday. There are eight cases for trial, the most important being that of the Hongkong Hotel robberies.

THE Manila *Diario* of the 12th inst. reports 39 deaths from cholera on the 10th, and considers the mortality to be on the increase. The parish of Sampaloc in Manila has suffered most from the disease.

OUR Shanghai morning contemporary of the 9th inst. says that the tea market has been opened at Kiukiang, and some small purchases made at about 11s. 5 above last year's rates. The quality of the tea is said to be fair.

THE Agents of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company inform us that the steamer *Abyssinia* left Vancouver for Japan and this port on the afternoon of the 12th inst., and that the Silk ex the same vessel, was delivered in New York on the 13th inst.

AS we have received several inquiries on the subject, we may state that the applications for the Hongkong Land Investment Co.'s new issue of shares amounted to 49,000—as announced in these columns—and not 52,000, as ignorantly stated by the *Morning Grassy* and the *Fried Fish Wrapper*.

ACCORDING to a French paper, this is how "Wales" summed up President Carnot, of France: "Oh, M. Carnot will do; he wears very well-built overcoats—very well built, indeed! And then, you know, he does something else which always causes one much pleasure—he wears varnished boots!"

THE *Shanghai Mercury* reports that when the steamship *Cass* passed Breakwater Point on the morning of the 7th inst. the *Pachit* was still ashore. The Captain of the *Cass* endeavoured to approach the stranded vessel, but was too heavily laden to do so. The lighters were busily engaged in unloading the *Pachit* and it was expected she would be floated in a short time.

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play at the Murray Barracks to-morrow, commencing at 7.30 p.m. The following will be the programme:—

March "Wine and Lard" Hartmann, Quadrille "Olympia" Williams, Waltz "Mia Cara" Buchanan, Polka "The Girl of the Year" D'Alberty, Lancers "Conquering" D'Alberty, Galop "Saucy Kate" Crowe.

WE regret to learn of the death, from apoplexy, of Mr. Richard Ferris, chief engineer of the "Glen" liner *Glenogle*, while on the voyage from Hongkong to Shanghai. The *Glenogle* left here at 12.30 p.m. on the 4th inst., when Mr. Ferris was attending to his duties as usual, but at 3.30 his 'boy' found him lying on the floor of his cabin, and he never recovered consciousness. Mr. Ferris had been 15 years in the "Glen" steamers, and was highly esteemed. He was a native of Glasgow, 50 years of age, and leaves a widow and one child.

THE *Jiji Shimpo*, in reference to the long-standing question of Treaty Revision, asserts that no definite proposals have yet been made by the Japanese Government to any other Power than the United States. Great Britain, it alleges, has consented "with unexpected complaisance" to the suggestion of negotiations independent of other States, but France so far displays a more reticent spirit. The *Jiji* adds, further, that after the United States, Great Britain, and France have been settled with, advances will be made to Russia, Germany, and so on among the remaining Treaty Powers.

ACCOUNTS received from Lan-chou Fu (Kansu), according to our Tientsin contemporary say that an unusually large quantity of broken masses of ice has appeared on the Yellow River, coming from the source of the stream and the tributaries of it that flow out of the eastern side of the great Tibetan ranges of mountains. The winter was, it seems, late, but in January it was very severe. This news awakens some fresh anxieties for the permanence of the Cheng Chou embankment. The Chinese authorities, however, here at Kai-feng Fu, have no misgivings, and we hope their confidence will be borne out.

In connection with the Examinations held at the City Hall on the 27th and 28th December last the Bellois Trustees have awarded the following prizes:—

For Boys getting a European Education:

1st prize—Silver Medal and \$30, F. Hyndman, Victoria College.

2nd prize—Bronze Medal and \$20, Wong Fan, Victoria College.

3rd prize—\$20, F. Southey, Diocesan School.

4th prize—\$15, F. Lammert, Hongkong Public School.

5th prize—\$15, M. Fredericks, Victoria College.

For Girls getting a European Education:

1st prize—\$15, Miss A. dos Remedios, Victoria English School.

2nd prize—\$10, Miss M. dos Remedios, Victoria English School.

3rd prize—\$10, Miss M. dos Remedios, Victoria English School.

For Girls learning only Chinese:

1st prize—Bronze Medal and \$25, Miss Wong Tai Heung, Berlin Foundling House.

2nd prize—\$15, Miss Fok Tai Liu, Victoria Home and Orphanage.

3rd prize—\$10, Miss Li Kin Fuk, Basil Mission School.

Thirty-six European boys, 3 European girls and 16 Chinese girls presented themselves for examination. The Trustees regret that they were unable to award a first prize to any of the examinees among the European girls.

A CORRESPONDENT, who is evidently one of "the elect," sends the following wall of from Nanking to the *Shanghai Courier*, under date the 27th ult.—"The Chinese are growing more and more in impudence towards foreigners. Here is one more instance of heathen injustice and contempt of Treaty rights. In Tung-ch'eng, 120 // north of Nanking, the students assembled in the place for the examinations: Hearing of the proposed sale of a house to some Catholic missionaries, they went to the fan which the missionaries had just left, and where they had been lodged for a couple of days, dragged the eldest son of the landlord before the district magistrate, did the same to two of the middlemen, and forced the magistrate to administer 800 blows to each of these unfortunate creatures. The latter have ever since been in prison, spending their hard-earned cash upon the Yamen runners, to be allowed a little fresh air or to receive the whole of their allotted daily rations. This is indeed a crying injustice! Everybody in China knows the right missionaries have to travelling and acquiring properties in any of the 18 provinces; but the authorities seem only too glad to see them hampered by any action not directly proceeding from them. The magistrate, not daring to oppose the action of the students, the latter, along with some of the gentry, have gone so far as to prevent in their encouraged audacity as to forbid entirely the entry of their city to foreigners in general. But what, will you ask, are the provincial authorities doing in the face of such glaring violation of treaty rights? That is just what one would like to know. Ah! When will China begin to act according to the principles of her own moral teachings, be fair to foreigners and learn to keep her word!"

THE Hankow tea market was opened by Russian buyers on the 9th inst. The tea is reported to be much superior to that of last season.

By an error in the report of the judgment in the case of Sampson v. Fenwick yesterday we made the amount awarded \$720 instead of \$750.

It is announced in the *Peking Gazette* of April 20th that Ching Shan, Vice-President of the Board of Civil Office, has been permitted to retire from the public service.

AMERICAN ideas, we read, are spreading fast and far in France. Poker is all the rage in the French Army and in the military schools. At St. Cyr an order has been given that poker-playing by the cadets will be considered as an offense and punishable, and that orders on the paymaster in settlement of poker debts will not be recognised.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. There were present:—His Excellency the Governor (Sir William des Voeux), the Colonial Secretary (Dr. F. Stewart), Mr. J. Leach, Acting Attorney General; Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, Acting Colonial Treasurer; Mr. N. G. Mitchell-Jones, Acting Registrar-General; Messrs. P. Ryrie, C. P. Chater, Wong Shing, J. J. Keswick, B. Layton, and Mr. Seth, Clerk of Councils.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

THE LATE STORM.

On the motion of the Colonial Secretary the Governor's recommendation that \$3400 be voted for repairing damage caused to roads outside the City during the storm of the 29th April was referred to the Finance Committee.

NATURALISATION.

Li Man Shi, otherwise Pokshan, being desirous of naturalising, passed his first degree.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

A Bill to amend the Ordinance relating to these was read a first time.

THE POST OFFICE.

A bill to amend the Post Office Ordinance of 1887 was read a first time.

CHINESE DWELLINGS.

The first reading of a bill entitled The Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance was next.

His Excellency said:—I wish to explain the circumstances under which this Bill is introduced. It will be in the recollection of the hon. members that last year, or the year before, the Public Health Ordinance was introduced, in which were certain clauses on the subject of backyards, which gave rise to a large amount of discussion. These were, for reasons which appeared good to my predecessor, omitted from the Ordinance, but re-appeared in the Ordinance lately passed on the construction of buildings. On inquiring into the matter I found that while there were strong reasons for improvement in the direction desired, on the whole it seemed to me that the feeling created would be greater than the evil they would remove. On the other hand I was quite convinced of these evils, for I went personally and saw some Chinese houses of a type which certainly struck me as being very remarkable, and such, I am told by old residents in China, as do not exist in China. That houses should exist here, holding a vast number of people, some two or three of whom have any light or air during the whole twenty-four hours, that there is absolutely no opening to the outer air at the back, and that the whole of the many tenants in the building—except those only at the front—should be absolutely in the dark and without ventilation, is certainly not only beyond my experience but is something the Government is bound to make an effort to remedy. It was pointed out that after all the deplorable

for the middle-men, that is, for the native merchants who go into the tea districts and buy the tea from the growers, and then re-sell it to the foreigners in Hankow, and the result is that this year the number of these middle-men has greatly increased, and competition between them will be very keen. It is said, however, they are to work in accordance with a well-defined system, and if they adhere to this they are not likely to lose on their sales to the foreigners. China invariably obtains her best knowledge in the bitter school of practical experience and neither the government nor the tea men yet appreciate the fact that China has strong competitors for the diminished share of the tea trade that yet remains open to her. China tea may possess a flavor different to India tea, as undoubtedly it does, but to those who are accustomed to the India tea, the China leaf is as unpalatable as the India tea to those who are accustomed to the China leaf. India tea is winning the public taste, and it has made rapid progress during the last three years, and the loss of importance of China tea is plainly demonstrated by the waning interest in the annual rush to Hankow. The old glory of the custom is no longer a part of it; it has departed, never assuredly to return, and the journey is now a desolate one, whereas before it was all an gay, joyous and brilliant.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

A Chinese merchant of Canton named Chung Shi-liang has obtained a monopoly of making paper by machinery at Canton for 10 years, paying a royalty to the Government of \$1,000 a year.

Eighty highway robbers were executed on 26th April outside the Great Gate at Peking. All had been concerned in robberies of travellers on the route of Peking, accompanied with loss of life. All went to their doom, singing in a defiant manner.

The new Envoy to the United States, Spain and Peru is Tai'ui Kwong-yin, who holds the rank of an Imperial Preceptor, a member of the Han-lin college. He has had a button of the second rank conferred upon him on his appointment, which has been officially notified to the foreign Ministers at Peking by the Taung-li Yamen.

Ning-kwo Fu, in Anhui, an important town, 144 li distant south from Wuhu by land or by water, is to be connected with the latter town by telegraph. Foreign experts have been engaged to survey the route. The Viceroy Tsiang has resolved on this step by the advice of the military authorities, the country near Ning-kwo having caused them considerable anxiety of late by its disturbed state. The Yangtze telegraph line is undergoing repairs under the supervision of a foreigner, Mr. Bojesen.

The Taung-li Yamen have notified the foreign Ministers at Peking, that Ch'ien Kin-ming, Mandarin of the second class in the official hierarchy, Provincial Judge of the province of Kiangsu, (promoted lately to that rank from Taot'ai of Chinkiang) has been appointed Chinese Minister to Great Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium. The ex-Minister Liu is now Governor of Kwangtung province. The new nominee is said to have resigned owing to ill-health, and the post of Minister is vacant.

There are many tigers in the mountains some 30 li from Amoy, and at present there is a regular enthusiasm for tiger-hunting among the European residents. Many of them have engaged country-people at heavy pay to give them notice when they see a tiger, and if possible to barricade the entrance of the cave into which they have seen one go with brushwood and thorns. Last winter the chiefs of Tek-kee (Tai' & Co.) and Kee-cheong (Russell & Co.) each shot a tiger, and on both April a foreigner in the Customs killed one in the hills at the back of Koolangsoo. On 25th April another was killed by a member of Hip-long hong (Fearon, Low & Co.) on Tai-wu Shan, weighing over 200 lbs.

A letter from Amoy says:—The native hong at Amoy make very little profit by their commission on Tamsui tea brought to Amoy and sold through their agency; and if they make large advances to the Tamsui tea men, they are very apt to suffer in case of a sudden drop in prices. On storing tea, however, they make a good steady profit by godown hire. This year the "Jui Yün" long of Amoy formed a bold idea; it announced to the tea men of Tamsui, that for all tea sold on commission for them by the "Jui Yün" at Amoy, an advance of 70 to 80 per cent. on the value would be made to them by that enterprising firm, and interest would be charged at the rate of only 9 or 10 per cent. instead of 15, the ordinary rate; and that storage charges or godown hire, including insurance, would only be \$5 per 1,000 boxes, which is the ordinary charge not including insurance.

The head of the Jui Yün is the comprador of a bank, and having by these favourable terms induced the principal tea men of Tamsui to dispose of their tea to him, he was able, storing their tea in the bank premises as security, to make advances of money to them at great profit to himself, for he obtained it at 6 per cent. and charged the Tamsui tea men 10. This exemplifies the proverb: "He who has long sleeves can posture prettily, he who has long capital can do business profitably." Jui Yün's speculation, however, not without grave risk to himself, supposing the tea-market had weakened, so that he could not make the 70 or 80 per cent. of the total value necessary to repay him for his advances to the tea men.

Since the opening of the tea season at Tamsui, the Douglas Co.'s steamers have been carrying many Chinese passengers between Amoy and Tamsui. The lowest fare is \$2 to Tamsui from Amoy, and \$4 back to Amoy from Tamsui. Owing to excessive rain in spring, the picking of the young leaves was deferred too long; when fine warm weather came the leaves were mostly no longer small. Fine young leaf is therefore rare and correspondingly dear. The Amoy native merchants whose business during winter had been in the main a losing one, were looking forward to the opening of the ports of Tientsin and Newchwang, expecting to reap the benefits by the export of sugar to those places. In this they were disappointed, as Amoy and Tamsui sugar of all descriptions sold at these northern ports at a loss of ten per cent. instead of a profit. Fortunately the year's foreign trade was successful, and compensated them in great measure for their losses in the North China trade.

AMOY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Amoy, 13th May, 1889.

The steamship *Chiyuen* left this morning for Shanghai, taking away Chai-fu's circus; after a stay for about three weeks.

There was very appearance at the last performance on Saturday night of a determined

effort to have a disturbance by the roughs of Amoy. Several of these rowdies came with vitriol, and threw some on the tents; one of the miscreants was caught in the act and got a well-deserved thrashing, but his friends, to make capital out of the incident, made him sham as if he was dead and had him carried about through the dense crowd of Chinese outside the entrance to the tent. Very soon stones commenced to fly about and the Chinese began to shout "ta, ta" and to pull up the bamboo fence, but owing to the action taken by a few Europeans who went among the crowd trying to quieten them, the better part of the Chinese left so as not to be implicated in the row. The American Consul soon put in an appearance, and by the determined stand he took quickly overawed the crowd.

At a meeting of the community held at the Amoy Club, it was decided to have the usual Regatta on the 26th May.

I send you a copy of the minutes of a meeting at the Seamen's Club, held last Thursday.

Another meeting has been called for to-morrow night to decide on the opening of another building outside the missionary influence. I believe that over \$500 have been already subscribed.

CHINKIA.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

On Saturday night last a horrible murder of a Chinaman was committed in the suburbs of the city near the "Ladies Home." The victim was stripped and mutilated in a dreadful way. Officials were investigating the case yesterday; in spite of the weather thousands came to see the poor creature. The murderer cannot be found. There are great many suspicious *Chi-chi* persons in Chinkiang just now. We hear more and more of them. We did before the riot, and some foreigners were stoned as they were passing by the West Gate of the city on Saturday.

The officials have forbidden the annual procession of idols (known here as the *To-tin-ut*) this year; the proclamation forbidding it was put up last week. This is one of the greatest *gala* days in this part of central China, and natives from all points converge, ostensibly to see the phylion disgorge itself of its dust-covered divinities; this year the hope of foreign trade would doubtless attract many in addition, and the Magistrate made a good move when he put his foot down on the whole business. It would be hard to find a worse looking set of men than the present transient population of Chinkiang affords. It is well to have a man-of-war here all the time. The *Swift* is now in port.

The crops throughout the large area mentioned by H.B.M. Consul Mr. Oxenham in his report, and noticed by you in your editorial of the 4th instant, are excellent. There are more wheat and barley in the fields than I have seen for years. Rain has been falling at intervals for some time, but to-day the sun is out. In another half-month if continued rain does not ruin the crops, the Chinese will be rejoicing in an abundant harvest and thankfully worshipping the Buddhas, a procession of which the mandarin says in his proclamation is "a transgression of the law." *Sui-chee-ying-sun-choi-ut-pun-kon-lai*.—N. C. Daily News.

VENTRILOQUISM.

At the famous Strand tavern, the Coal-hole, in London, we gathered together one evening, laughing over the amusing scenes of ventriloquism with which that clever comedian, Toole, had just been edifying us.

A journalist present complimented him somewhat ironically on what he called his "little society talents."

"These same little talents," said Toole in a grave tone, "have sometimes a great utility in life; do not despise them. An infinitely small talent may save a world of trouble; nothing is so useful as a little below. Let me give you a simple illustration."

"Some years ago I was passing one evening through Drury Lane on my way to the Gaiety Theatre, where I was at that time playing a role."

"My attention was suddenly attracted by a pathetic voice imploring charity. I stopped and looked around me. The voice proceeded from a misshapen being, apparently a cripple, crouched in the corner of an archway leading into one of those winding alleys so numerous in this populous quarter. His white hair and beard and his cracked voice indicated clearly that the beggar was an old man."

"I gave him a penny for a poor old man, sir," said the tremulous voice. I am cold and hungry; oh, so hungry! I have eaten nothing since yesterday."

"The sight of a young man, however, miserable he must have been, would not have moved me. Old coveys like me are too well posted on all these borrowing schemes, which flourish in our town, but this decrepit old age and horrible deformity filled me with compassion."

"What misery!" I exclaimed, gazing at the old man. "Is it possible that you are condemned to beggary at your age? Have you no sons or daughters?"

"Alas! yes, gentlemen," said the beggar in a doleful tone, as if ashamed to acknowledge the truth, "but they have abandoned me."

"It is infamous!" I added.

"And I drew from my purse a half crown."

"As I handed it toward the beggar my customary suspicions seized me. Perhaps, after all, it was a made-up cripple. We actors are not the only ones who know how to disguise themselves."

"I prefer to assist you more effectively," I remarked, after an instant's pause. "You have a refuge somewhere? A home? Where do you live?"

"I expected to be enlightened as to the genuineness of my beggar; the slightest hesitation on his part would have put me on my guard at once."

"Not over a quarter of a mile from here," replied the cripple. "I will take you to my lodging, sir, if you like."

"The earnestness with which he responded occurred to me after the adventure was over; at the time I laid no stress upon it."

"Very well," I go ahead, "I will follow," I answered.

"The beggar started off on his crutches, dragging after him two stumps of legs, and with a hundred protestations of gratitude made in a warm and fervent tone, and manoeuvred rapidly along the muddy and slippery sidewalk of Drury Lane."

"It was a dismal London winter evening. A thick, humid fog hung heavily over the macadamized pavement. By the dull, yellow light of the street lamps the passers-by had the aspect of phantoms."

"From the doorsteps and windows of the miserable houses in the alleys and courts through which we passed, pale faces gazed out upon us, and cut-throat countenances with wolfish eyes glared into the night."

"In spite of my familiarity with the dark sides of London life, I could not repress a thrill of inquietude, and I said to myself it would not be pleasant to cross this quarter of London in the dead of night."

"Not that but we must acknowledge our police is admirably organized, for, considering the large spread misery and degradation in London, it is

only astonishing that crimes are not twenty times as numerous as they are. But despite this energy of the police, how many a black death rests hidden, buried forever in the slums of our great town."

"During these reflections, little reassuring as they were, I paced after my guide. Decidedly it was a poor devil; that I no longer doubted. I was on the point of stopping him and sending him on his way with a few shillings. I was almost ashamed of my suspicions. But with a skill undoubtedly acquired by long years of exercise, the beggar advanced very rapidly, turning from time to time to make sure that I was following."

"At length we crossed Covent Garden market and Long Acre, and entered that hidden quarter which you all know—Seven Dials. The adventure commenced to my half-way pleasure me."

"Are we far from your room still?" I asked, catching up the beggar. "I haven't much time to spare."

"As I spoke I drew out my watch, an excellent chronometer of Dent's, of considerable value. Looking suddenly up I surprised an ugly, covetous glance beneath the beggar's bushy eyebrows."

"Oh, ho, ho!" I said to myself, "that's a mighty young eye for an old man."

"My suspicions returned with triple force; but often our paltry pride overrules our better judgment. Moreover, with the Seven Dials quarter had returned the bustle and noise of London life. Laughs and shouts greeted us on all sides from the public-houses and bar-rooms of the neighborhood."

"I determined to push the adventure to its end, the more so as my companion now turned to me and said in his cracked, faltering tones:—"

"Here is my home, gentleman! He slipped through the half-open door of a dilapidated building and started up a rickety staircase with the agility I had before remarked. I had difficulty in following him in the nauseating obscurity. The smart tap of his crutches sounded on the steps and served as my guide."

"At the third story the beggar stopped; I heard him feeling about in the dark, then came the sound of a key in a lock."

"One moment, my good gentleman," said the trembling voice, "I will light a candle."

"Some seconds passed; then the dismal glimmer of a tallow candle lit up a room which struck me as tolerably spacious."

"The beggar had slipped behind me, and I now heard the sharp click of the key in the lock."

"I had expected to find a sordid, miserable hole, fitted out with a broken stool and a bundle of straw in the corner for a bed; instead of which the room was furnished with a certain degree of luxury, and the floor was covered with rich carpet."

"What does this mean?" I asked in stupor. "You have deceived me!"

"I returned toward the door. The old man had vanished; a man in the vigor of life, a wig in his hand, his face covered with pencilled wrinkles looked up at me and laughed."

"You look surprised," he said, in a mocking tone. "There are miracles still in our days, you see. My good legs have come back to me and my crutches—look there!"

"He pointed toward the corner near the door. "Well, what do you want of me?" I asked, resolutely."

"I want you to lend me your watch," impudently answered the man. "Mine happens to be at the jeweler's just now, and yours looks like a tolerably good one. I'll warrant it keeps good time."

"After all it was but one man, and a struggle man to man demands but ordinary courage."

"But my pseudo-gray beard drew a revolver from his pocket."

"No," said he, holding the muzzle to my face, "the watch and the purse first."

"I drew back. Indignation and anger at letting myself into such an absurd trap almost suffocated me; but what could I do against this man armed?"

"All at once an idea occurred to me. "Imp of Satan! I'll catch you yet!" I called out a gruff voice behind the beggar."

"Instinctively he turned around. I seized the opportunity to rush upon him and snatch the revolver from his hands."

"My turn now!" I said, holding the revolver under his nose. "Open that door this instant or I will blow out your brains!"

"The robber looked at me with a stupid air. He was a resolute fellow without a doubt, but the revolver and the mysterious voice together were too much for him. Growling savagely like a bulldog he opened the door and slammed the door after me."

"Feeling my way along I found the staircase and with some difficulty gained the street. I directed my steps at once toward the Strand. I arrived a half hour late at my theatre, where reigned the greatest iniquity at my non-appearance."

"I kept the revolver as a tribute of war. And you see," continued Toole, "how my little talent of ventriloquism that night helped me out of an ugly scrape."

A MADMAN'S TARGET.

I had just completed a tour of the great gardens which surround the sanatorium of the celebrated insanity specialist, Dr. Noiret, and the famous physician was telling me the history of the case of a certain inmate whom we had just met in one of the walks among the trees."

"You notice how haughtily that one saluted us?" said the physician; "he imagines himself a great personage. He thinks he is the son of heaven—the Emperor of China! You could make a quarto volume out of the dispatches, confidential letters and diplomatic instructions he gives to the head waiter every day to be forwarded to Marquis Tseng, his ambassador."

"At this moment a pistol-shot rang out seemingly only a few steps in front of us."

"What is that?" I cried, clutching my host's arm. "Has one of your patients made away with himself?"

"Dr. Noiret smiled. "No," was the reply; "reassure yourself. It is another very curious case which I am going to show you."

And, turning off to the left, he led me in the direction of a small pavilion, half hidden behind a cluster of trees. Unlocking a door, he led me through a narrow hall, at the end of which I found myself in a long court surrounded on all sides by high walls. At one end I saw a tall man dressed in a manner which in some particulars resembled the costume of the Mexicans, standing with his back to the wall. Just as we entered he was in the act of rising his right hand, in which he held a pistol, and undisturbed by our coming with a firm grasp he took aim. I followed the direction in which the pistol was pointed. At twenty paces in front of him, at the foot of the opposite wall, was a white head, with a black hole in the center of the forehead. As well as I could judge at that distance, it was a plaster cast of some classic Grecian type—that of Diana, the huntress, I thought."

"He fired. The head did not stir; he had evidently shot yards wide of the mark."

"Look!" whispered the doctor. "Is it not strange? He never misses a shot."

"What do you mean?"

"I mean that every one of the balls strikes in exactly the same place—in that hole in the forehead, which is not as large as a silver dollar!"

"The man had taken another pistol from his belt. Again he fired, and, as before, the target

remained unmoved. The pistol being loaded the marksman fired successively five more shots. Not one of them strayed from the path taken by its predecessors."

"The doctor laid his hand lightly on the man's shoulder, saying, 'Stop a moment.' The marksman turned and, with a movement of the head, gave consent. His bearded face wore an expression that was energetic, but of the deepest melancholy."

Then the doctor led me to the other end of the court and showed me, behind the mask, the iron plate which protected the wall. In the middle shone a round spot, made bright by the continual smashing of the leaden bullets."

"Look," said the doctor, pointing to the exact correspondence of this shining spot with the hole in the mask. "You see that every ball passes through there. It would be impossible to find one anywhere else."

"Marvelous!" I exclaimed; "what strange story?"

"Come," said the doctor, "I will tell you within."

We regained the vestibule of the pavilion and there Dr. Noiret told me this extraordinary story, while behind us, at regular intervals, we heard the detonations of the madman's revolver."

"The name of this unfortunate man," said my host, "is Joaquin Ventura, a Spaniard or Mexican. I do not know which. A Mexican, I should judge. These experts with the revolver and rifle generally come from the New World. Moreover, this one came from America to France. You might have seen him last year at the Alcazar where he gave four or five exhibitions. All Paris would soon have been running to see him if an accident had not suddenly interrupted the entertainments. But I ought to go back to the beginning. There is a story connected with all this, which I am sure that I alone know, having been able during the six months he has been in Paris—thanks to certain things he has let fall during the attacks of delirium which come over him now and then—to ascertain the details. So I will tell it to you as I interpret it, sure that I am not mistaken."

"Joaquin Ventura, when he came to Paris, was accompanied by a young woman named Josefa. She was a superb creature, hardly 20 years old, with the form of a statue and the face of a goddess. One could admire her every evening at the Alcazar, where she appeared clad in the scant costume of a page—tights of pearly gray showing off the pure lines of her beautiful limbs and delicate ankles, doublet of black velvet, which imprisoned a bust as well defined as it was supple, and gave to a neck as proudly arched and bearing a head of as noble pose as that of the huntress Diana."

"She was not wanting in admirers, to tell the truth, and in less than a week the fashion had been established of going to see the splendid Josefa assist in the exhibitions of that celebrated marksman Joaquin Ventura."

"She was truly an exquisite sight in her picturesque costume, which brought out in bold relief her strong, yet delicate beauty, as she took her stand in the dazzle of the footlights, with arms crossed and head erect, while at fifteen paces Joaquin Ventura leveled the vainly menacing pistol at her, and with infallible aim pierced a card held between her fingers, cut off the stem of a pipe at an inch from her lips, or broke a nut-shell poised on the top of her head."

"The slightest tremor of the marksman's hand and the glorious creature—! But the hand of Joaquin Ventura never trembled."

"What relation did this beautiful girl bear to him? The question was of small importance, as the couple came from one of those countries where the official will patch you up at a cross-roads a marriage which is quite lawful within a radius of thirty leagues. But certain it is that Joaquin Ventura worshipped this woman as an idol. To convince one's self of this it was only necessary to notice the angry glance that shot from his eyes as they watched in the green-room for their turn to go on the stage, if a gallant should crowd a little too near the beauty. Jealous? Insanely—and you know whether it is Othello from beyond the sea have a patient humor."

"Joaquin had to suffer tortures, for his companion, as exquisite as she was beautiful, seemed to amuse herself by exciting his jealousy. She would flirt with the first man who caught her fancy, knowing how, with the strange fascination of the daughters of her country, to fan love and to set it aflame, and caring little for the pangs which this compromising behavior inflicted upon the unfortunate man. One day the manager of the Alcazar stopped her as she came running with a merry laugh from a circle of admirers."

"'Mlle. Josefa,' he whispered in her ear, 'you ought to take care. This man holds your life in his finger's end this evening.'"

"Josefa burst into a laugh. 'He kill me,' said she, shrugging her shoulders; 'he loves my beauty too much to want to spoil it.'"

"And every evening she stood before the muzzle of the pistol with the same calm indifference, her velvet eyes fascinating her chafing lover as the eyes of the lion-tamer subdue the rebellious brute."

"One evening, when the names of Joaquin Ventura and Josefa had blazed out from the boards of the Alcazar hardly a week, a gentleman of distinguished appearance entered the green-room and went straight to the young woman. She uttered a little cry of surprise and held out her hand for him to kiss the tips of her fingers. Joaquin Ventura, who was talking to the manager, wheeled and suddenly turned pale. The stranger was a rich American, whose assiduous attentions to Senorita Josefa had made somewhat of a sensation in New York."

"It was on his account, indeed, that the marksman had contracted for an engagement in Paris, and watched his departure from America. Now, this man took it into his head to pursue them—for it was undoubtedly for Josefa alone that he had come to Paris. It had only been a matter of finding out where she had gone and of taking passage on the next steamer. That night, when Joaquin and his companion were alone, a terrible scene took place."

"But most tragic was the end a week later. Ever since his arrival the American had followed in the footsteps of Josefa. Joaquin Ventura had tried to compel the manager to exclude him from behind the scenes. But entering the manager's office with his hat in his hand the American came out putting away his pocket-book, and the question of his exclusion was dropped."

"That evening, when Josefa was undressing to don her page's costume, Joaquin Ventura saw a paper fall from her corset. He quickly caught it up and read it: it was a note from the American, offering to run away with her the next day."

"When he came down into the green-room the brows of the marksman were fiercely knitted and his lips compressed. He took a revolver and aimed at his own image in the glass to try his hand. It was without a tremble."

"Five minutes afterward he was on the stage and the exhibition had begun. As he turned about, behind him, in the scenes he saw the American."

"Just then Senorita Josefa planted herself before him, her arms crossed, and the outshining placed on her hair. Her beautiful lips curved in a loving smile. Whom did the smile at? At the man who was behind him? Josefa understood it well from the direction of her look. Suddenly, her eyes turning to Joaquin, she ceased to smile—a shade passed over her face. Stand-

ing opposite her, Joaquin Ventura was pointing the pistol straight at her forehead.

"He fired—Josefa fell full length to the floor. "When they loosed the corpse of Josefa from his arms, in which he clasped her desperately, Joaquin Ventura was insane."

"Was it crime or accident? Heaven knows. The affair was allowed to drop. In Paris the dead are soon gone. The first excitement over the two principals of this bloody drama were soon forgotten."

"Since then Joaquin Ventura has been in the asylum, passing half of his time in aiming at the plaster mask. Once he happened to break it, and the accident plunged him in a delirium that lasted a week. Except for this, he is as unoffensive as you see him now."

"We once more entered the court and found the marksman putting his weapons in order."

"Not a shot has missed the target, has it?" inquired the doctor, affably."

"The man raised his head, and, pointing to the plaster mask, said in a hollow voice, 'Not one—they are all in the center of the forehead.'—*Baltimore American.*"

THE BANK OF AMSTERDAM.

SKETCH OF THE FAMOUS DUTCH MONEY CENTRE.

Far back in the Middle Ages, Venice had established a bank which should receive the coins of all nations and give warrants to those persons who deposited such coins, which warrants should circulate from hand to hand, just as bank notes do now. Three centuries after the Bank of Venice was founded a similar institution was established at Genoa, on a somewhat similar basis. In 1609, the year of the truce, the Bank of Amsterdam was founded, and before the end of the century was known to have metallic deposits with it to the amount of \$180,000,000—a treasure more prodigious than any European financier at that time thought could be possibly accumulated. The notes issued by the bank were supposed to be, and in theory were, exactly equal in amount to the specie or metallic money deposited in the strong-room of the bank. But the notes of the bank always bore a premium, due to the convenience and the absolutely guarded security which the holder of the note possessed. Then the bank charged a small sum on every account which was opened with it, a small sum for negotiating bills and transferring balances, besides a profit which they derived from their own subscribed capital and their customers' money at call.

The bank was under the management of the Amsterdam corporation, the chiefs of which examined the treasure annually, and made oath that it was of the full amount at which the managers of the bank affirmed it to be. It was seen that the well-being of this great commercial center was so much the interest of the Amsterdam municipality that they could be more safely trusted with the control of the institution than any state official could be.

When nearly a century afterward the project of starting a great central bank in England was entertained, it was thought for a long time that the system under which the Bank of Amsterdam was managed should be the model of a bank to be established in London. In the end, and fortunately so, other counsels prevailed, for in the seventeenth century London had not been so completely educated in the principles of commercial honor as to make the Amsterdam experiment a safe or convenient mode for English practice. It is remarkable that not a few of the first directors of the Bank of England were Flemish settlers in London, who, driven out for their religion, brought over with them the intelligence, sagacity and integrity of the Netherlands finance."

The reputation of the Bank of Amsterdam received a remarkable confirmation in 1672. In this year Louis XIV., having secured by heavy bribes the complicity and assistance of Charles II of England, declared sudden war on the Dutch. It was, perhaps, the most infamous war ever waged, the most unprovoked, and the most unexpected. The King of France was at this time at the height of his power. The King of England had been in what was supposed to be a firm alliance with Holland, whose stadtholder, afterward William III of England, was his nephew. The administration of Holland was in the hands of the brothers De Witt, who were supposed to have been wilfully negligent of affairs when the war broke out. The Dutch were panic-stricken at the calamity which came on them, and the political enemies of the De Witts goaded the populace on into murdering the two statesmen—a crime to which it is to be feared William was privy, and by which he certainly profited. The Dutch saved themselves from permanent ruin by self-inflicted calamity. They cut the dykes, laid the country under water and baffled the invader. They punished Charles, or rather his people, for the latter's perfidy. Now in that crisis there was a run on the Bank of Amsterdam. But the magistrates took the alarmed depositors into the treasury of the bank and showed them its store untouched. Among the pieces of money which lay there were masses of coin which had been scorched and half melted in the great fire which many years before had occurred in the Stadthouse. The panic was allayed, the merchants were satisfied and the reputation of the bank became higher and higher."

To-day's Advertisements.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from the MILITARY AUTHORITIES that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from Lower Belcher's Battery, between the hours of 4 P.M. and 7 P.M. on the 17th instant.

The line of fire will be in a North-Westerly direction from the Battery.

All Ships, Junks, and other Vessels are cautioned to keep clear of the range.

By Command, FREDERICK STEWART, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 15th May, 1889.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN HONGKONG AND BUNGALOW AT KOWLOON.

Auctions.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION,
No. 230.

THE following Particulars of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the spot, on

MONDAY,

the 20th day of May, 1889, at 4 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command,
FREDERICK STEWART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 11th May, 1889. [582]

Particulars of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 20th day of May, 1889, at 4 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 999 Years.

No. of Registry	Locality	N. S. E. W. Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square ft.	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	Inland Lot No. 149	370 feet	370	10/05	
2	Canaway Bay	370 feet	370	10/05	
3		370 feet	370	10/05	
4		370 feet	370	10/05	
5		370 feet	370	10/05	
6		370 feet	370	10/05	
7		370 feet	370	10/05	
8		370 feet	370	10/05	
9		370 feet	370	10/05	
10		370 feet	370	10/05	

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION,
No. 231.

THE following Particulars of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the spot, on

TUESDAY,

the 21st day of May, 1889, at 5 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command,
FREDERICK STEWART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 11th May, 1889. [583]

Particulars of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 21st day of May, 1889, at 5 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Two Lots of CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 999 Years.

No. of Registry	Locality	N. S. E. W. Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square ft.	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	Kowloon Marine Lot No. 3	100 feet	100	34/00	
2	Kowloon Point	100 feet	100	34/00	
3		100 feet	100	34/00	
4		100 feet	100	34/00	
5		100 feet	100	34/00	
6		100 feet	100	34/00	
7		100 feet	100	34/00	
8		100 feet	100	34/00	
9		100 feet	100	34/00	
10		100 feet	100	34/00	

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

For Sale.

HONGKONG TIMBER
YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER
Always on Hand.
L. MALLORY.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1889. [635]

G. FALCONER & CO.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANU-
FACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
No. 48, Queen's Road Central. [604]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-
MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-
SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches
awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition,
and for Tegetmeier and Sohn's
CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES,
MARINE GLASSES, and SPYGLASSES.
No. 8, Queen's Road Central. [607]

Masonic.

ST. JOHN LODGE

OF HONGKONG,
No. 618, S.C.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above
named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS'
HALL, Zealand Street, TO-MORROW,
the 17th inst., at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting
Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1889. [600]

To be Let.

TO LET.

OFFICES at No. 18, QUEEN'S ROAD, now
occupied by the CHINESE INSURANCE
Co., Ltd., in Liquidation.

SAML. J. GOWER,
Secretary and Liquidator.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1889. [500]

TO LET.

Possession from 1st June 1889.

HOUSE No. 1, "CAMERON VILLAS," East
Peak. Three spacious five-roomed
houses at Mount Kellet Peak, Gas laid on.
Apply to
BELLIOS & Co.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1889. [594]

TO LET.

With Possession from the 1st June.

A ROOMY HOUSE in CARLTON TERRACE,
Queen's Road East.
Apply to
G. R. LAMMERT.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1889. [593]

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

HOUSES Nos. 143 and 145, Vanchai Street,
near No. 2 Police Station, Gas and
Water laid on.
Apply to
M. J. MOSES,
c/o S. J. DAVID & Co.,
No. 9, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1889. [587]

TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."

No. 4, SEYMOUR TERRACE,
From 1st June.
No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to
(DAVID) SASSON, SONS & Co.,
Hongkong, 15th May, 1889. [519]

TO LET.

FIRST CLASS HOUSES in D'AGUILAR
STREET (formerly Club Chambers) suitable
for OFFICES.
Apply to
Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.'s
Comptroller.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1889. [561]

TO LET.

No. 51, PEEL STREET.
Apply to
EDWARD GEORGE,
5, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1889. [474]

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

NOS. 1, 2 and 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS.
Apply to
G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1889. [529]

Insurances.

£1,000 STG. Payable at Age 55, or
at death if previous (even if that event
occurs during the first twelve months)—may
be secured by a payment at the rate of 1/-
per quarter if commenced at age

Age	Rate
7	1/-
8	1/-
9	1/-
10	1/-
11	1/-
12	1/-
13	1/-
14	1/-
15	1/-
16	1/-
17	1/-
18	1/-
19	1/-
20	1/-
21	1/-
22	1/-
23	1/-
24	1/-
25	1/-
26	1/-
27	1/-
28	1/-
29	1/-
30	1/-
31	1/-
32	1/-
33	1/-
34	1/-
35	1/-
36	1/-
37	1/-
38	1/-
39	1/-
40	1/-
41	1/-
42	1/-
43	1/-
44	1/-
45	1/-

AFTER the Policy has been three years in
force—should the Policy-holder wish to
discontinue future payments—he will be entitled
to receive on application a Free Paid-up Policy
for proportionate amount of the Sum Assured.
For instance a man who had assured at 45, after
five years' payments would be entitled to a Paid-
up Policy for £500 free of future payments as
explained in Prospectus.

Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions
of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of
subscription increases; Death may occur before
the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and
render the life ineligible for Assurance.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED,
Agents.

659-2] STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAILS 600,000 } \$833,333-35

RESERVE FUND } \$318,000-00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. LO YUEK MOON, Esq.

LOU TAO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the
world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1889. [585]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES ON GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1889. [552]

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS	FROM	DATE DUE	AGENTS
Neckar	Bremen	May 16th	Melchers & Co.
Japan	Calcutta	May 17th	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Daphne	Hamburg	May 17th	Siemssen & Co.
Oceanic	San Francisco	May 18th	O. & O. S. S. Co.
Monmouthshire	London	May 18th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Duke of Buckingham	London	May 18th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Port Adelaide	Antwerp	May 19th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Stentor	Liverpool	May 19th	Butterfield & Swire.
Kashgar	Bombay	May 21st	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Melbourne	Marseilles	May 23rd	Messageries Maritimes.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING
London, via Suez Canal.	Peshawur	P. & O. S. N. Co.	May 18th, at noon.
London, via Suez Canal.	Sarpedon	Butterfield & Swire.	May 24th, at noon.
Marseilles, via Saigon, &c.	Calcedonien	Messageries Maritimes.	May 24th, at noon.
Bremen, via Ports of Call.	Neckar	Melchers & Co.	June 5th, at 4 p.m.
Havre, Hamburg, &c.	Bellona	Siemssen & Co.	May 32nd, at 10 a.m.
San Francisco, via Yama	Oceanic	O. & O. S. S. Co.	May 28th, at 1 p.m.
San Francisco, via Yama	City of Sydney	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	May 18th, at 4 p.m.
Vancouver, B.C., via K. &c.	Port Augusta	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Port Darwin, &c.	Taiyuan	Butterfield & Swire.	May 24th, at 4 p.m.
Sourabaya, via Spore, &c.	Almora	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About May 22nd.
Singapore and Penang	Tetartus	Ad. Yon & Co.	May 20th, at 4 p.m.
Yokohama, Kobe, &c.	Propontis	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	May 18th, at 4 p.m.
Yokohama, via Nag., &c.	General Verder	Melchers & Co.	About May 17th.
Kobe (direct).	Verona	P. & O. S. N. Co.	May 21st, at noon.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Glenahol	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	May 18th, at 3 p.m.
Monmouthshire	Apenrade	Adamson, Bell & Co.	May 10th.
Shanghai	Neckar	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About May 25th.
Shanghai	Duke of Buckingham	Melchers & Co.	Quick despatch.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Stentor	Adamson, Bell & Co.	May 20th.
Shanghai, via Swatow	Fooksang	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	May 22nd.
Manila, via Amoy	Zafiro	Adamson, Bell & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
Hoibow and Pakhoi	Freij	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	To-morrow, daylight.
Haiphong	Vorwaerts	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	To-morrow, daylight.
Coast Ports	Namoa	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.

Intimations.

INTIMATION.

J. Blackhead & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,

AND

PROVISION MERCHANTS

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS

No. 11, Praya Central

(Opposite Padder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS

RAHTJEN'S

GENUINE

COMPOSITION

FOR

THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS

PRESERVATIVE AGAINST

ROTTING, DECAY, &c., OF WOOD.

CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX, CLARETS.

IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,

LA GRANDE MARQUE.

FLENSBURG STOCKBEER,

ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS

AND EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S

STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF

COALS

SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1889. [52]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA

DOCK COMPANY,

LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS

are respectfully informed that, if upon

their arrival in this Harbour none of the

COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand,

ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD

OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive

prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found

necessary, communication with the Underigned

is requested, when immediate steps will be taken

to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hannabrook, 17th November 1888

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

AN INTERIM BONUS of twenty per cent
upon contributions for the year 1888 has
been declared.Warrants may be had on application at the
Office of the Society on an after 1st May.By Order of the Board,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1889. [473]

NOTICE.

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE at
Mrs. BOHM'S, Queen's Road East, No. 135.
Good accommodation for Families and
single parties. Moderate charges.

P. BOHM.

GENERAL Employment and Intelligence
Office, Queen's Road East, No. 135.
Information given of Situations offered and
of suitable applicants for Situations.WANTED A 10-20 roomed house in a central
position. Offers to be sent to above Office.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1889. [554]

Intimations.

THE RICHMOND TERRACE ESTATE
AND BUILDING COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING
of the Company will be held at its Office over
the HONGKONG DISPENSARY, on TUESDAY,
the 28th day of this month, at a Quarter after
Noon, to Confirm the Special Resolution passed
at the Extraordinary General Meeting held
yesterday.

JOHN WILLMOTT,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1889. [597]

A. S. WATSON & Co. LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING
of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG
DISPENSARY, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of
this month, at NOON, to Confirm the Special
Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General
Meeting held yesterday.

JOHN WILLMOTT,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1889. [598]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON
WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING
of the Company will be held at the Company's
Registered Office No. 13 Praya, Victoria, Hong-
kong, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of May
instant, at 12 o'clock NOON, when the following
Special Resolution will be proposed, viz—
That the Company may from time to time
Reduce its Capital.

By Order of the Board,
EDWARD OSBORNE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1889. [560]

TUITION.

MISS EARLE attends daily at Kowloon
from 9 A.M. till 1 P.M. for the purpose of
giving instruction in the ENGLISH, FRENCH,
and GERMAN LANGUAGES, also in MUSIC and
DRAWING or NEEDLEWORK, to any one
(Children or others) wishing for the same.
Terms, \$5 per month for each separate course
of study.
Highest references.
Apply to
Miss EARLE.
38, Hollywood Road,
Hongkong, 14th May, 1889. [592]

BATHING HOUSES,

PRAYA DA BOA VISTA, MACAO.

WOODEN CABINS are provided for Ladies
and Gentlemen, also Shower Baths.
Refreshments are served in an adjoining shed.
Subscription, from 15th May to 31st October,
1889—\$2 for married couples. For single
gentlemen, \$1.
For each Bath, 10 cents.
A furnished House to be let at Macao.
Apply to
T. J. COLLACO,
14, Largo do Senado, Macao.
Macao, 14th May, 1889. [591]

THE PUNJON AND SUNGHIE DUA

SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Share-
holders who are desirous of taking up the
NEW SHARES to which they are entitled in
respect of the Shares of which they were the
registered holders on the date of the confirma-
tion and in pursuance of the Special Resolution
passed on the 4th April, 1889, and confirmed on
the 20th April, 1889, must accept the same and
pay the sum of \$10 for each New Share so
accepted to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION, at Hongkong, on